

LISTS OF SPECIES

Squamate Reptiles from Parque Nacional das Emas and surroundings, Cerrado of Central Brazil

Paula Hanna Valdujo¹
Cristiano de Campos Nogueira²
Leandro Baumgarten³
Flavio Henrique Guimarães Rodrigues⁴
Reuber Albuquerque Brandão⁵
André Eterovic¹
Mário Barroso Ramos-Neto²
Otavio A. V. Marques⁶

¹ Universidade de São Paulo, Departamento de Ecologia.
Rua do Matão trav. 14. CEP 05508-900. São Paulo, SP, Brazil. E-mail: paula.valdujo@gmail.com

² Conservation International – Brazil.
SAUS Quadra 3, Lote 2, Bloco C, Salas 715-722. CEP 70070-934. Brasília, DF, Brazil.

³ The Nature Conservancy – Brazil.
SRTVS, Quadra 701, Conjunto D Bl. B Loja 246. CEP 70.340-907. Brasília, DF, Brazil.

⁴ Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.
Av. Antônio Carlos, 6.627 - Campus Pampulha. CEP 31270-901. Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

⁵ Universidade de Brasília, Departamento de Engenharia Florestal.
Caixa Postal 04357. CEP 70919-970. Brasília, DF, Brazil.

⁶ Instituto Butantan, Laboratório de Ecologia e Evolução.
Av. Vital Brasil 1500. CEP 05503-900. São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Abstract

We present a list of squamate reptiles from *Parque Nacional da Emas* (PNE), ten neighbor private properties and *Parque Estadual Nascentes do Rio Taquari*, states of Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul. The study area encompasses the headwaters of Araguaia and Taquari river basins and part of Paranaíba River Basin, resulting in significant habitat heterogeneity. Inside PNE, we recorded 74 squamate species: 47 snakes, 21 lizards and six amphisbaenians. If we consider also the neighboring areas, richness value raises to 87 species: 54 snakes, 27 lizards and six amphisbaenians. From these, 52 % of the lizards, 19 % of the snakes and 33 % of the amphisbaenians are Cerrado endemics. Forest-specialist species are more common outside than inside PNE. Additional species are expected to occur in the PNE region, in view of their known geographical ranges.

Introduction

The first comprehensive published research on Cerrado herpetofauna recorded 47 lizards, 107 snakes and 15 amphisbaenians for the biome (Colli et al. 2002). Recently, more detailed studies based on systematized data revealed that at least 237 Squamate species are found in the region, including at least 68 lizards, 145 snakes and 24 amphisbaenians (Costa et al. 2007).

Nevertheless, despite the high potential local richness values (Costa et al. 2007), *Cerrado*

herpetofauna is still considered poorly sampled because studies are mostly located in few restricted areas.

In a local scale, lizard assemblages are better characterized in literature than snakes or amphisbaenians, and richness varies greatly among areas, ranging from 15 species in *Parque Nacional da Bodoquena* region (20°32' S, 56°42' W), state of Mato Grosso do Sul (Uetanabaro et al. 2007), to 26 lizard species, in Jalapão region (10°38' S, 46°48' W), state of Tocantins (Vitt et al.

LISTS OF SPECIES

2005) and Manso (15°17' S, 55°48' W) region, state of Mato Grosso (Strussmann 2000). In other well sampled localities, the number of registered species was around 20, such as in Brasília region (15°46' S, 47°55' W) (17 species; Nogueira et al. 2005), municipality of São Domingos (13°23'S, 46°19'W), in the state of Goiás (20 species; Werneck and Colli 2006), and Espora hydroelectric power plant (18°40' S, 51°51' W) , in municipality of Aporé, state of Goiás (18 species; Vaz-Silva et al. 2007).

Only few published studies characterize snake communities in the *Cerrado*. Long-term studies were carried out in *Estação Ecológica de Itirapina* (22°15' S, 47°49' W), state of São Paulo (36 species; Sawaya et al. 2008), Jalapão region (46 species, Vitt et al. 2005), Brasília region (61 species; França et al. 2008), Espora hydroelectric power plant, in municipality of Aporé, state of Goiás (45 species; Vaz-Silva et al. 2007), Manso hydroelectric power plant, in municipality of Chapada dos Guimarães (15°27' S, 55°44' S), state of Mato Grosso (44 species; Strüssmann 2000), and Luis Eduardo Magalhães hydroelectric power plant (10°42' S, 48°25' W) , in Palmas, state of Tocantins (70 species; Pavan and Dixo 2004). The last three mentioned studies resulted from faunal rescue operations during flooding of areas that are currently occupied by hydroelectric impoundments.

Apart from biogeographical importance and lack of scientific knowledge, zoological studies on the *Cerrado* are highly relevant, as this region has been recognized as the one of the 25 global biodiversity hotspots, representing a priority target area for conservation actions (Myers et al. 2000). Over the past 35 years, more than half of the *Cerrado's* original area has been transformed for agriculture, while only 2.2 % of it is area are under strict legal protection (Klink and Machado, 2005). The surroundings of the *Parque Nacional das Emas* (PNE) have suffered a severe loss of habitat due to the development of the agriculture in the last decades, and this region has been considered a priority area for conservation of *Cerrado* biodiversity, based on species richness and the occurrence of endemic, rare, and threatened species (MMA 2007).

Here we provide a checklist of the snake, lizard and amphisbaenian species found during a long term study on squamate reptiles in the PNE region, including *Nascentes do Parque Estadual do Rio Taquari* and ten neighbor private properties. We also provide comparisons among sampling sites, comments on *Cerrado* endemic species, and conservation issues.

Material and Methods

Parque Nacional das Emas (18°20' S, 53°00' W, 760-880 m a.s.l.; Figures 1, 2 and 3) is a large (ca. 130,000 ha) preserved area of *Cerrado*, localized on a plateau dominated by interfluvial grassy scrubland (*campo sujo*) and *cerrado* grassland (*campo limpo*), although arboreal savannas are also present in smaller proportions (see detailed descriptions of *Cerrado* physiognomies in Ribeiro and Walter 1998). This plateau, classified as *Savanna Parque* (Figure 2 b) according to IBGE (2003) vegetation physiognomies, degrades to lower areas (600-700 m; Figure 1b) on the eastern border as well as outside the park, to the north (Araguaia River Basin), east (Jacuba-Correntes system, Paraná River Basin) and west (Taquari River Basin, Pantanal complex; Figure 2 a), in areas dominated by typical *cerrado* (*cerrado sensu stricto*), belonging to other five different vegetation physiognomies of *Savanna* vegetation class (IBGE 2003; Figure 2 b). Riparian habitats, such as wet grasslands (*campo úmido*) and gallery forests (*mata de galeria*) are present along water courses both inside and outside the park, as well as isolated patches of mesophytic forests.

The PNE encompasses areas belonging to the Paranaíba (Formoso, Jacuba and Correntes rivers) River Basin (Figure 2 b). We also sampled habitats not widespread inside PNE, such as typical *cerrado*, *cerradão* (woodlands) and wider gallery forests, mostly located in Taquari and Araguaia River Basins, not farther than 50 km from PNE (Figure 2). Sites outside PNE located in Araguaia River Basin are *Assentamento Nascentes do Araguaia*, Babilônia Farm and Jaboticaba Farm, in Mineiros, state of Goiás; Granada Farm, in Alto Taquari, and Sapo River region, in Alto Araguaia, both in the state of Mato Grosso. Sites located at Taquari River Basin are: Mutum Farm, Vista Bonita Farm and Planalto Farm in

LISTS OF SPECIES

Alcinópolis, state of Mato Grosso do Sul; 13 Pontos Farm and Garrote Farm in Alto Taquari, state of Mato Grosso, and Saramandaia Farm in Alto Araguaia, state of Mato Grosso. Collecting

sites at Mutum, Planalto and 13 Pontos farms currently belong to Parque Estadual Nascentes do Rio Taquari (PENRT) (Figure 1, geographic coordinates in Appendix 2).

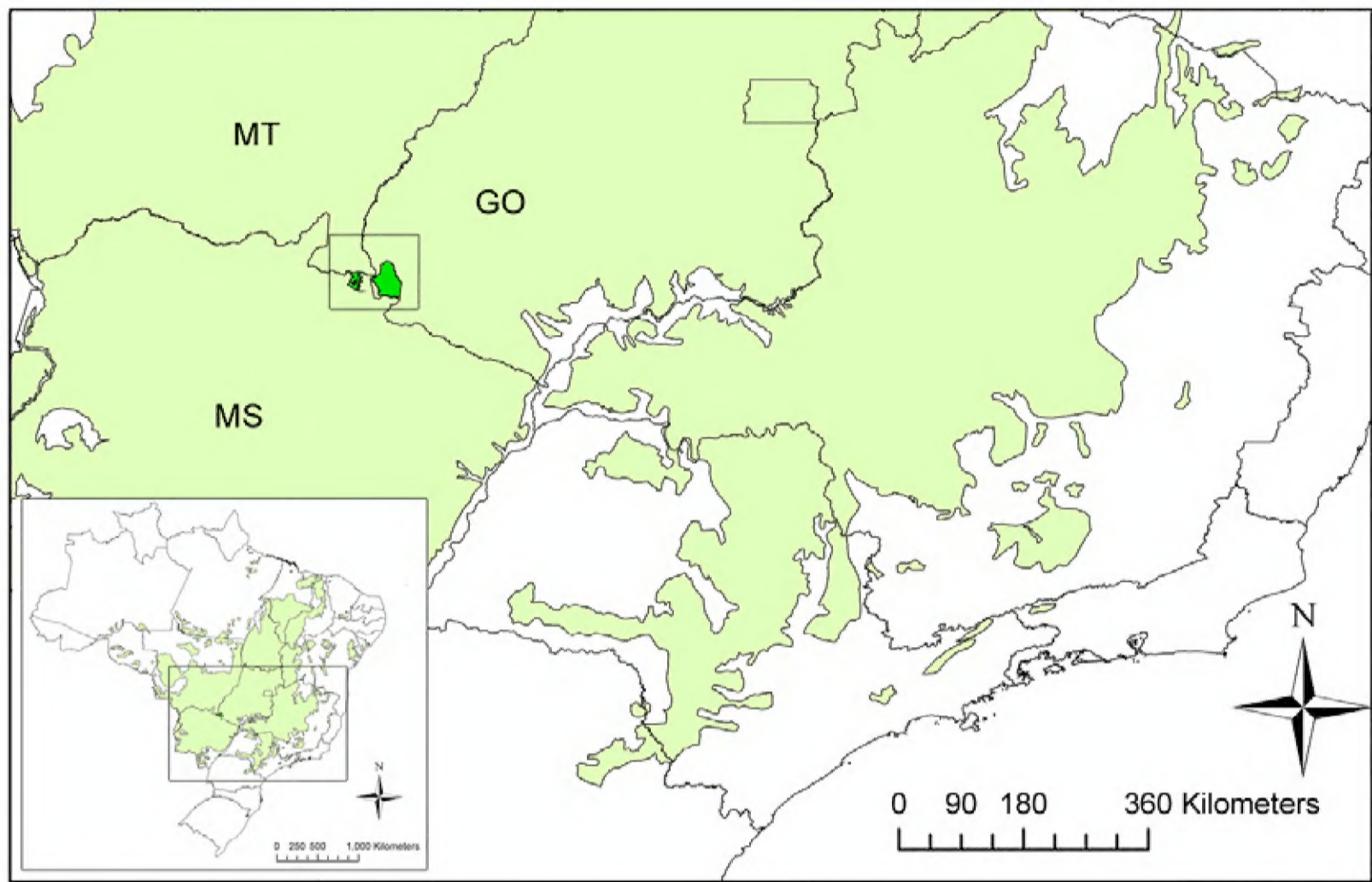


Figure 1. Map showing location of *Parque Nacional da Emas* (PNE) and *Parque Estadual Nascentes do Rio Taquari* (PENRT) in Brazil. Cerrado domain is represented in light green.

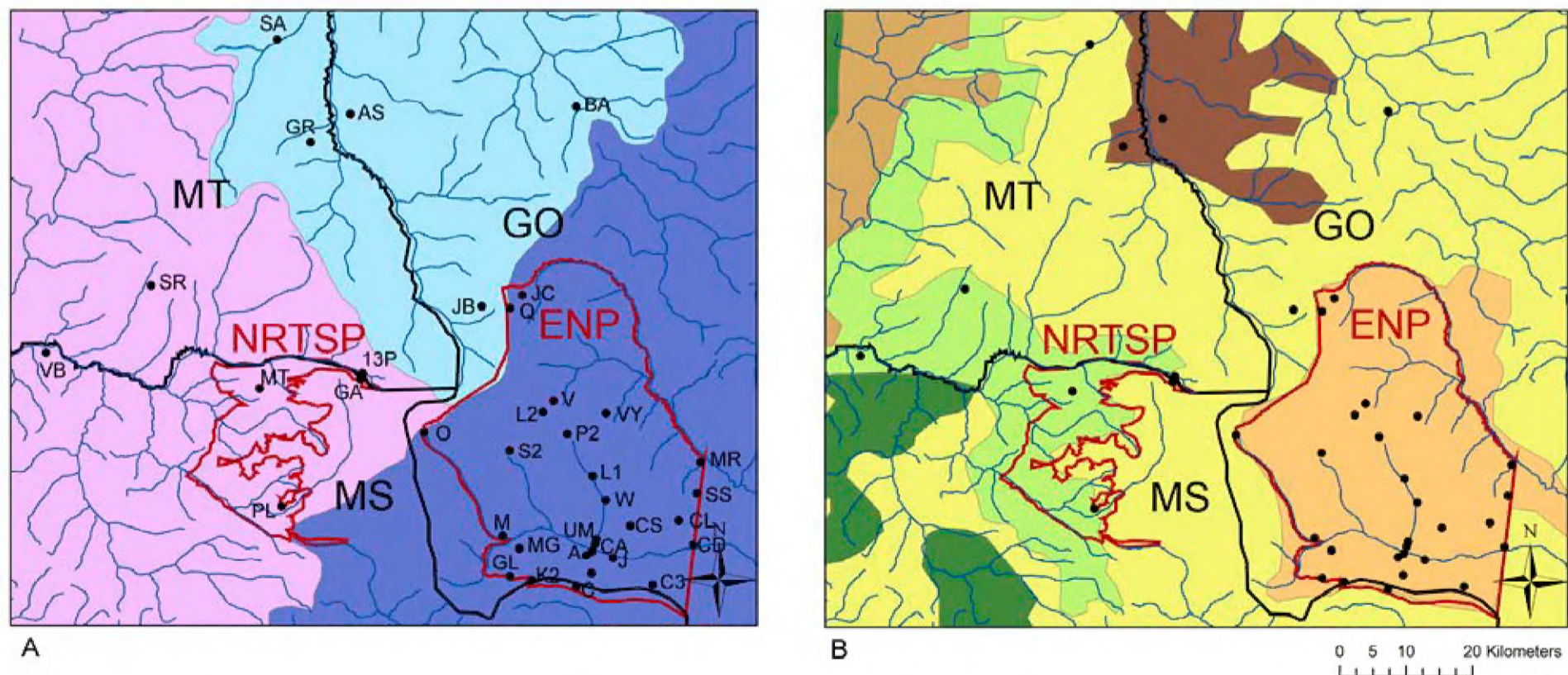


Figure 2. Location of *Parque Nacional da Emas* (ENP) and *Parque Estadual Nascentes do Rio Taquari* (NRTSP) (red lines) and sampling sites (black dots) according to A) hydrographic basin (light blue: Araguaia; dark blue: Paranaíba; pink: Taquari), and B) vegetation types (modified from IBGE 2003; light green: transition savanna - seasonal forest; dark green: woody savanna; yellow: farmlands; orange: grasslands; light brown: transition savanna - seasonal forest / farmlands; dark brown: forested savannas). Brazilian states are represented in black lines: MT - Mat Grosso; MS - Mato Grosso do Sul; GO - Goiás and rivers in blue lines.

LISTS OF SPECIES

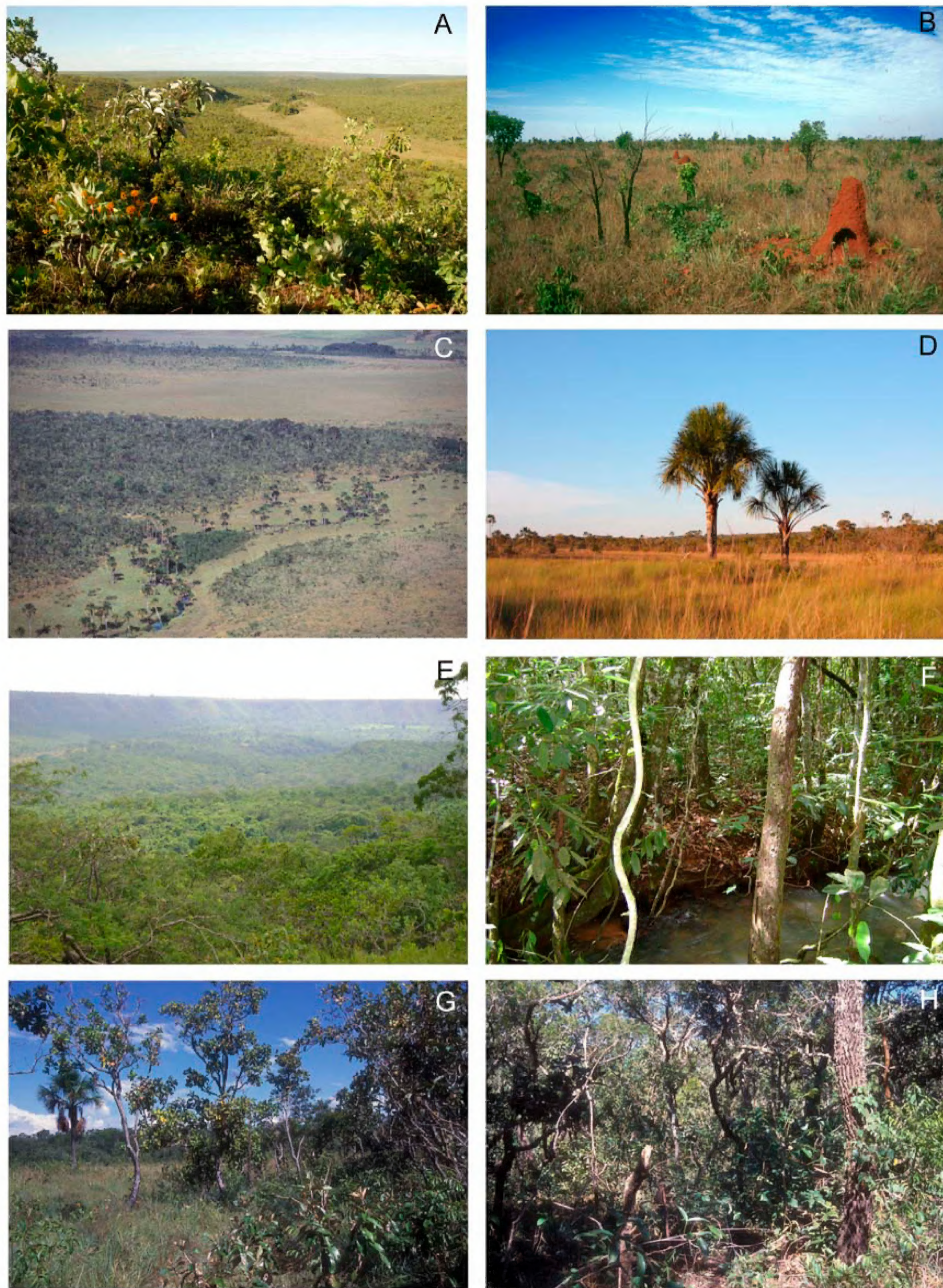


Figure 3. Some of the sample sites at *Parque Nacional da Emas* (PNE) and *Parque Estadual Nascentes do Rio Taquari* (PENRT), and in other locations in Araguaia and Taquari river basins. A. Overview of different *Cerrado* formations at PNE; B. Grassland, PNE; C. Aerial view, PNE; D. Marsh and typical cerrado at Sapo river region; E. Garrote Farm, PENRT; F. Gallery forest at Garrote Farm, PENRT; G. Marsh and typical *cerrado* at Vista Bonita Farm, Taquari River Basin; H. Dense *cerrado* at Saramandaia Farm, Taquari River Basin. Photos A-C, E-H: P. H. Valdujo; D: Carlos E. R. Cândido.

LISTS OF SPECIES

Studies at PNE were performed from May 1997 to January 2001, in field trips lasting from five to 20 days, and during a long term sampling extending from 2 September 2001 to 20 February 2002. Taquari sites were sampled from 2 to 15 April 2000, and 20 March to 5 May 2002. Araguaia sites were sampled from 2 to 15 April 2000, 9 to 22 July 2000, and 3 to 30 July 2002 (IBAMA permit number 02001.002355/96-29).

Snakes were obtained in the field through 259.6 person-hour of time constrained search (TCS; Campbel and Christman 1982; Martins and Oliveira 1998) at PNE and about 60 person-hour in sorroundings, about 25,000 km of road sampling (Fitch 1987) inside PNE, and not quantified outside, 20,388 pitfall traps-day (Corn 1994) inside PNE and 10,196 outside, and opportunistic encounters (all the snakes found in situations other than searching or sampling activities, including specimens collected by other researchers during their fieldwork, as in Jácomo and Silveira 1988). Lizards and amphisbaenians were found mostly through pitfall traps and opportunistic encounters. All collected specimens were deposited in the herpetological collections of *Instituto Butantan* (IB), *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* (MZUSP), and *Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília* (CHUNB). We also include specimens already available in these collections, as well as those deposited in *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas* (ZUEC) or the herpetological collection of *Universidade Católica de Goiás* (CEPB), from former and unpublished studies. Taxonomic arrangements is

based on SBH (2009), Zaher et al. (2009) and Curcio et al. (2009).

Results and Discussion

We found 74 squamate reptile species inside PNE (Table 1, Figure 4 and 5, Appendix 1): 47 snakes, 21 lizards and six amphisbaenians. Other seven snake and six lizard species were found in areas sampled outside PNE, resulting in a regional richness of 87 squamate species. These 13 species were only found in PNE neighboring areas, located in Paranaíba, Taquari and Araguaia river basins, probably as an effect of differences in habitat structure inside and outside the park.

The number of species found in PNE represents 31 % of lizards, 25 % of amphisbaenians and 33 % of snakes known to occur in *Cerrado*, according to the list presented by Costa et al. (2007). If we include data obtained in PNE neighboring areas, values are raised to 40 % of lizards and 38 % of snakes. Eleven lizards (52 % of the total number of species in this group, at PNE), two amphisbaenians (33 %) and nine snakes (19 %) found inside PNE are *Cerrado* endemics. Therefore, we found higher proportions of *Cerrado* endemics than described in literature: according to Colli et al. (2002) 25 % of lizards, 10 % of snakes and 50 % of amphisbaenians occurring at *Cerrado* are endemic species. These differences may be explained by two main factors: knowledge on squamate reptiles' taxonomy and distribution has improved during the past six years, and we included previously undescribed, restricted range species, not included in Colli et al. (2002) results.

Table 1. Lizards, amphisbaenians, and snakes registered at *Parque Nacional das Emas* (PNE) and surroundings areas in Taquari (TA) and Araguaia (AR) river basins. Endemic species are marked with "e". Site names and their geographic coordinates are listed in Appendix 2.

	ENP	TA	AR	SITES INSIDE PNE	SITES OUTSIDE PNE
LIZARDS					
Anguidae					
<i>Ophiodes striatus</i>	x		x	P2, GL, V, UM	AS
<i>Ophiodes</i> sp. ^e	x	x		P2	MT
Gekkonidae					
<i>Gymnodactylus amarali</i>	x			PNE	
Gymnophthalmidae					
<i>Bachia bresslaui</i> ^e	x	x	x	MR	SR, BA

LISTS OF SPECIES

	ENP	TA	AR	SITES INSIDE PNE	SITES OUTSIDE PNE
<i>Cercosaura ocellata</i>	x	x	x	CA, SS, P2, GL, W, CL2, CC1, UM	SP, SR, VB
<i>Cercosaura schreibersii</i>	x	x	x	CA, CL, CS, SS, CD, P2, S3, W, L1, L2, C1, C3, V	BA, SR, VB
<i>Colobosaura modesta</i>	x	x	x	CS, CD	BA, VB, PL
<i>Micrablepharus atticolus</i> ^e	x	x	x	CA, SS, CD, GL, MR	BA, JB, AS, SP, SR, VB, MT
<i>Micrablepharus maximiliani</i>		x			SR, VB
<i>Vanzosaura rubricauda</i>		x	x		AS, SR, VB, GR
Hoplrocercidae					
<i>Hoplocercus spinosus</i> ^e	x			SS	
Polychrotidae					
<i>Anolis meridionalis</i> ^e	x	x	x	CA, CS, CL, SS, P2, GL, JC, S3, S2, L1, L2, C1, C3, V, A	BA, AS, SR, VB
<i>Polychrus acutirostris</i>	x		x	CA, W, V, VY	JB
Scincidae					
<i>Mabuya bistrata</i>		x	x		VB, BA
<i>Mabuya dorsivittata</i>	x		x	P2, S3, L1, L2, C1	VB
<i>Mabuya frenata</i>	x	x	x	SS, CD, MG, L1, C1, L2, C3, V	BA, SP, VB, GR
<i>Mabuya guaporicola</i> ^e	x		x	CA, CS, CL, SS, CD, P2, L1, L2, C1, V, O,	AS
Sphaerodactylidae					
<i>Coleodactylus brachystoma</i>		x			VB
Teiidae					
<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	x	x	x	SS, CD, P2, W, S2, L2, C3, V	BA, JB, AS, SP, SR, VB, 13P, MT, GR, GA
<i>Cnemidophorus aff. ocellifer</i> ^e	x	x	x	CA, SS	BA, AS, SP, SR, VB, GR
<i>Cnemidophorus aff. parecis</i> ^e	x	x		CA, CS, CL, P2, S3, W, S2, L2, C1, C3	SR
<i>Kentropyx paulensis</i> ^e	x	x		CA, CS, CL, SS, CD, P2, GL, W, L1, L2, C1, C3, V, A	MR, VB
<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	x	x		UM	SP
<i>Tupinambis duseni</i> ^e	x			CS, CL, SS, P2, K2, S2, L2, V, UM	
Tropiduridae					
<i>Stenocercus sinesaccus</i>			x		BA
<i>Tropidurus guarani</i>		x			SR, VB, MT
<i>Tropidurus aff. etheridgei</i> ^e	x	x	x	SS, CD, JC, V	BA, JB, AS, SP, SR, VB, PL, GA
AMPHISBAENIANS					
Amphisbaenidae					
<i>Amphisbaena alba</i>	x		x	K2, P2, CS	
<i>Amphiabaena anaemariae</i> ^e	x			CL	
<i>Amphisbaena mertensii</i>	x		x	A, K2	GR
<i>Amphisbaena silvestrii</i> ^e	x		x	PNE	GR
<i>Amphisbaena vermicularis</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Cercolophia roberti</i>	x			PNE	
SNAKES					
Anomalepididae					
<i>Liotyphlops ternetzii</i> ^e	x			CA	
Leptotyphlopidae					
<i>Leptotyphlops koppei</i> ^e	x	x		CA, SS, P2, C1, C3	GA
Typhlopidae					
<i>Typhlops brongersmianus</i>		x	x		VB, GR
Boidae					
<i>Boa constrictus</i>	x	x		CD, P2	
<i>Epicrates crassus</i>	x			ENP	

LISTS OF SPECIES

	ENP	TA	AR	SITES INSIDE PNE	SITES OUTSIDE PNE
<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	x			UM	
Colubridae					
<i>Chironius exoletus</i>		x		PL	
<i>Chironius quadricarinatus</i>	x			A, JC, P2	
<i>Drymoluber brazili</i>	x			SS	
<i>Mastigodryas bifossatus</i>	x			GL, C, O	
<i>Simophis rhinostoma</i>	x			K2	
<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>	x	x		O	
<i>Tantilla melanocephala</i>	x			CA, P2, S3, W, S2, L1, L2, C1, C3, C2, U2, Q, A, O	
Dipsadidae					
<i>Apostolepis assimilis</i>	x			K2, Q	
<i>Apostolepis</i> aff. <i>lineata</i>	x			CA, U2	
<i>Atractus albuquerquei</i>	x			W	
<i>Helicops gomesi</i> ^c	x			O	
<i>Helicops polylepis</i>		x			VB
<i>Erythrolamprus aesculapii</i>	x			JC, U2	
<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>	x			JC	
<i>Leptodeira annulata</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Liophis almadensis</i>	x			GL, U2, UM	
<i>Liophis frenatus</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Liophis maryellenae</i> ^c	x			P2	
<i>Liophis poecilogyrus</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Liophis reginae</i>	x	x		MG	
<i>Liophis typhlus</i>		x			13P
<i>Lygophis meridionalis</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Lygophis paucidens</i>			x		AS
<i>Mussurana quimi</i>	x			UM	
<i>Oxyrhopus guibei</i>	x	x		PNE	PL, GA
<i>Oxyrhopus petola</i>	x			J	
<i>Oxyrhopus rhombifer</i>	x		x	P2, K2, L2, C1, V, A	AS
<i>Oxyrhopus trigeminus</i>	x			PNE	
<i>Phalotris nasutus</i> ^c	x	x	x	W	AS, 13P
<i>Philodryas aestiva</i>	x		x	CA, CS, SS, P2, GL, JC, W, V, U2, Q, UM	AS
<i>Philodryas livida</i> ^c	x		x	CA, P2, W, V, U2	AS
<i>Philodryas nattereri</i>			x		AS
<i>Philodryas olfersii</i>		x			13P
<i>Philodryas patagoniensis</i>	x		x	P2, C, L1, L2, C2	AS
<i>Phimophis guerini</i>	x			C, V, U2, A,	
<i>Pseudoboa nigra</i>	x	x		SS	VB, GA
<i>Rhachidelus brazili</i>	x			P2, W	
<i>Sibynomorphus mikanii</i>	x			GL, K2, U2, A, W, P2	
<i>Taeniophallus occipitalis</i>	x	x		S2, U2, W, UM	
<i>Thamnodynastes hypoconia</i>	x	x		CA, UM	VB
<i>Xenodon merremii</i>	x	x		CS, Q, A, O	
<i>Xenodon nattereri</i> ^c	x			SS	
Elapidae					
<i>Micrurus frontalis</i>	x	x		P2, V, O	SR, 13P
<i>Micrurus lemniscatus</i>	x			PNE	
Viperidae					
<i>Bothrops alternatus</i>	x			CA, CS, P2, M, K2, C, W, L1, A, UM, O	

LISTS OF SPECIES

	ENP	TA	AR	SITES INSIDE PNE	SITES OUTSIDE PNE
<i>Bothrops moojeni</i> ^c	x	x		CD, UM	MT
<i>Bothrops pauloensis</i> ^c	x	x		CA, CS, CL, SS, P2, M, J, K2, C, W, L2, C1, C3, V, U2, Q, A, O	AS, VB, 13P
<i>Crotalus durissus</i>	x	x	x	CS, C, O	AS, 13P, GR

We did not find inside PNE many of the forest-specialists lizards collected at neighboring areas, such as *Mabuya bistrata*, *Coleodactylus brachystoma*, *Stenocercus sinesaccus*, the first two registered at Taquari River sites and the last, at Araguaia River sites. This is probably an effect of the lower availability of forested habitats inside PNE, compared to its surrounding areas.

Many additional species are still expected to occur in the PNE and surroundings, in view of their known geographical ranges. Recently Vaz-Silva et al. (2007) listed 45 snakes, 18 lizards and five amphisbaenians for the Espora Hidroeletrical Power Plant, in Aporé region, close to PNE. Among these, two amphisbaenians and seven snakes, five of them forest specialists or aquatic species, were registered for Aporé, but not for PNE region. Due to the short distance between sites and the general similarity between the two assemblages the nine above mentioned species are also expected to occur in PNE surroundings.

Conservation Implications: We found that PNE and PENRT together protect at least 79 out of 88 sampled squamate species. The PNE protects a rich reptilian fauna, highly representative of the herpetofauna of the Upper Paraná River Basin, in the southern portion of the *Cerrado*, one of the most disturbed regions in the domain (Machado et al. 2004; Redford 1985). Also, because of its more than 130,000 ha, PNE can protect significant populations of *Cerrado* Squamates, including some grassland-specialist species, which have lost most of their habitats outside the park, such as the lizards *Kentropyx paulensis*, *Anolis meridionalis*, *Tupinambis duseni* and the snakes *Philodryas livida*, and *Rhachidelus brazili*.

However, 18.6 % of the lizard species found in PNE surroundings may be regionally unprotected: three of them (*C. brachystoma*,

M. bistrata and *S. sinesaccus*) are mostly forests inhabitants, although *M. bistrata* can also be found in open areas in other localities at Mato Grosso state (C. Strussmann, pers. com.). Two other species (*M. maximiliani* and *V. rubricauda*) are regionally restricted to sandy soil savannas, and are both among the most common species at Vista Bonita and Saramandaia farms, Taquari basin. Although *M. atticolus* and *C. aff. ocellifer* are also sandy soil areas inhabitants, this habitat is extremely restricted inside PNE, and are much more common at both Araguaia and Taquari basins. We expect to find other species (mainly snakes and/or forest-specialist species) outside PNE, and it is possible that a greater proportion of the regional fauna will be found after new studies in *Cerrado* remnants outside the protected sites, as we spent the great majority of our collecting efforts inside PNE.

Natural landscapes around PNE are highly threatened by the expansion of mechanized agriculture, and many species may be lost if not protected by public or private reserves. We suggest that new conservation units must be planned for the region, aiming to protect lowland habitats at Araguaia and Taquari river basins and act as a complement on regional conservation efforts.

Our results indicate that snake assemblages in *Cerrado* show higher richness levels than previously suspected, corroborating recent conclusions regarding Squamate diversity in Central Brazil (Costa et al. 2007; Recoder and Nogueira 2007; Vaz-Silva et al. 2007). We suggest that long-term studies are necessary to properly evaluate species richness and composition of *Cerrado* squamate fauna, especially with regard to snakes and amphisbaenians.

LISTS OF SPECIES



Figure 4. A. *Vanzosaura rubricauda*; B. *Micrablepharus maximiliani*; C. *Micrablepharus atticolus*; D. *Bachia bresslaui*; E. *Ophiodes striatus*; F. *Tupinambis duseni*; G. *Cnemidophorus* aff. *parecis*; H. *Kentropyx paulensis*; I. *Hoplocercus spinosus*; J. *Polychrus acutirostris*. Photos by P. H. Valdujo.

LISTS OF SPECIES

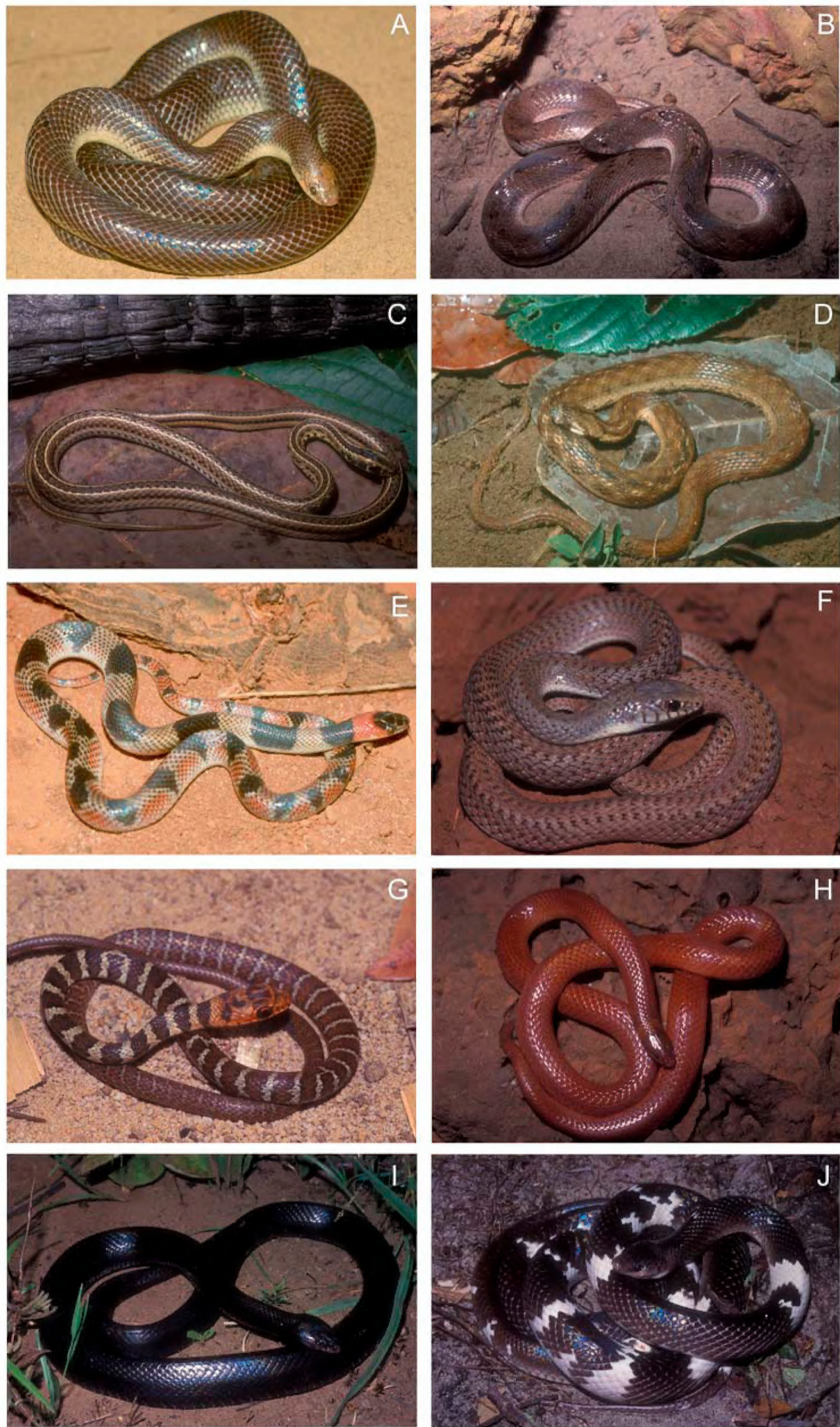


Figure 5. A. *Phimophis guerini*; B. *Xenodon nattereri*; C. *Lygophis meridionalis*; D. *Helicops polylepis*; E. *Oxyrhopus rhombifer*; F. *Philodryas livida*; G. *Drymoluber brazili*; H. *Phalotris nasutus*; I. *Rhachidelus brazili*; J. *Pseudoboa nigra*. Photos by P. H. Valdujo.

LISTS OF SPECIES

Acknowledgements.

We thank R. Armelin, M. Bagno (*in memoriam*), R. Barbieri, A. Bezerra, G. Biavati, V. Braz, A. P. Carmignotto, G. Costa, D. Diniz, R. Faria, F. G. França, E. P. Haller, A. Hass, N. L. Hülle, M. W. Machado, K. Martins, M. Martins, D. Mesquita, R. Moretti, A. P. Peña, J. R. R. Pinto, T. M. Pires, R. S. Recoder, M. M. Vasconcelos, and M. G. Zatz for helping during fieldwork; G. Puerto, F. L. Franco, G. R. Colli, P. Manzani, and N. J. Silva Jr. for allowing us to examine specimens under their care. We thank A. S. dos Santos, G. C. Borges and DIREC/IBAMA for allowing us to work and collect at Emas National Park. C. Strüssmann and A. Giraudo made important contributions during ms revision. This work was financially supported by FAPESP, Conservation International – Brasil, Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza, The BP Conservation Programme / Fauna Flora International / BirdLife International.

Literature cited

- Campbel, H. W. and S. P. Christman. 1982. Field techniques for herpetofaunal community analysis; p. 193-200 *In* N. J. Scott Jr (ed.). Herpetological Communities: a Symposium of the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles and Herpetologists' League. Washington. U. S. Fish Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research Report 13.
- Colli, G. R., R. P. Bastos, and A. F. B. Araújo. 2002. The character and dynamics of the Cerrado herpetofauna; p. 223-241 *In* P. S. Oliveira and R. J. Marquis (ed.). The Cerrados of Brasil: Ecology and Natural History of a Neotropical Savanna. New York. Columbia University Press.
- Corn, P. S. 1994. Straight-line drift fences and pitfall traps; p. 109-117 *In* W. R. Heyer, M. A. Donnelly, R. W. McDiarmid, L. A. C. Hayek, and M. S. Foster (ed.). Measuring and monitoring biological diversity. Standard methods for amphibians. Washington. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- Costa, G. C., Nogueira, C., Machado, R.B., and G.R. Colli. 2007. Squamate richness in the Brazilian Cerrado and its environmental-climatic associations. *Diversity and Distributions* 13: 714-724.
- Curcio, F. F., V. Q. Piacentini, and D. S. Fernandes. 2009. On the status of the snake genera *Erythrolamprus* Boie, *Liophis* Wagler and *Lygophis* Fitzinger (Serpentes, Xenodontinae). *Zootaxa* 2173: 66-68.
- Fitch, H. S. 1987. Collecting and life-history techniques; p. 143-164 *In* R. A. Seigel, J. T. Collins and S. S. Novak (ed.). Snakes. Ecology and Evolutionary Biology. New York. MacMillan Publishing Company.
- França, F. G. R., D. O. Mesquita, C. C. Nogueira, and A. F. B. Araújo. 2008. Phylogeny and ecology determine morphological structure in a snake assemblage in the Central Brazilian Cerrado. *Copeia* 2008(1): 23-38.
- IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística). 2003. Mapa de Vegetação do Brasil. Escala 1:5.000.000. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE. 3ª edição.
- Jácomo, A.T.A. and L. Silveira. 1998. *Eunectes murinus* (Green anaconda) diet. *Hepetological Review* 29(4): 241-242.
- Klink, C. A. and R. B. Machado. 2005. Conservation of the Brazilian *Cerrado*. *Conservation Biology* 19: 707-713.
- Martins, M. and M. E. Oliveira. 1999 (dated 1998). Natural history of snakes in forests of the Manaus region, Central Amazonia, Brazil. *Herpetological Natural History* 6: 78-150.
- MMA. 2007. Mapa de Áreas prioritárias. Electronic Database accessible at <http://www.mma.gov.br/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=72&idConteudo=5454>. Captured on 10 november 2008.
- Myers, N., R. A. Mittermeier, C. G. Mittermeier, G. A. B. da Fonseca, and J. Kent. 2000. Biodiversity Hotspots for conservation priorities. *Nature* 403: 853-858.
- Nogueira, C., P. H. Valdujo, and F. G. R. França. 2005. Habitat variation and lizard diversity in a Cerrado area of Central Brazil. *Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment* 40(2): 105-112.
- Pavan, D. and M. Dixo. 2004. A Herpetofauna da área de influência do reservatório da Usina Hidrelétrica Luís Eduardo Magalhães, Palmas, TO. *Humanitas* 4(6):12-30.
- Recoder R. and C. Nogueira. 2007. Composição e diversidade de répteis na região sul do Parque Nacional Grande Sertão Veredas, Brasil Central. *Biota Neotropica*, 7(3): 267-278.
- Redford, K. H. 1985. Emas National Park and the plight of the Brazilian cerrados. *Oryx* 19: 210-214.
- Ribeiro, J. F. e B. M. T. Walter. 1998. Fitofisionomias do bioma Cerrado. *In*: Sano, S. M. e S. P. Almeida (eds.). Cerrado: Ambiente e Flora. p. 89-166.
- Sawaya, R. J., O. A. V. Marques, and M. Martins. 2008. Composição e história natural das serpentes de Cerrado de Itirapina, São Paulo, sudeste do Brasil. *Biota Neotropica* 8(2): 127-149.
- SBH 2009. Brazilian reptiles - List of species. Accessible at <http://www.sbherpetologia.org.br>.

LISTS OF SPECIES

- Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia. Captured on July 2009.
- Strüssmann, C. 2000. Herpetofauna. p. 153-189 In C. Alho (ed). Fauna Silvestre do rio Manso – MT. Brasília: Centrais Elétricas do Norte do Brasil/IBAMA.
- Uetanabaro, M., F. L. Souza, P. Landgref-Filho, A. F. Beda, and R. A. Brandão. 2007 Anfíbios e répteis do Parque Nacional da Serra da Bodoquena, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. Biota Neotropica 7(3): 279-289.
- Vaz-Silva, W., A. G. Guedes, P. L. Azevedo-Silva, F. F. Gontijo, R. S. Barbosa, G. R. Aloísio, and F. C. G. Almeida. 2007. Herpetofauna, Espora Hydroelectric Power Plant, state of Goiás, Brasil. Checklist 3(4): 338-345.
- Vitt, L. J., J. P. Caldwell, G. R. Colli, A. A. Garda, D. O Mesquita, F. G. R. França, D. B. Shepard, G. C. Costa, M. M. Vasconcelos, and A. Novaes-e-Silva. 2005. Uma atualização do guia fotográfico dos répteis e anfíbios da região do Jalapão no Cerrado Brasileiro. Special Publications in Herpetology. San Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History 2: 1-24.
- Werneck, F. P. and G. R. Colli. 2006. The lizard assemblage from Seasonally Dry Tropical Forest enclaves in the Cerrado biome, Brazil, and its association with the Pleistocenic Arc. Journal of Biogeography 33(11): 1983-1992.
- Zaher, H., F. G. Grazziotin, J. A. Cadle, R. W. Murphy, J. C. Moura-Leite, and S. L. Bonatto. 2009. Molecular phylogeny of advanced snakes (Serpentes, Caenophidia) with an emphasis on South American Xenodontines: a revised classification and descriptions of new taxa. Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia 49(11):115-153.
- Received January 2009
Accepted July 2009
Published online August 2009

Appendix 1

Voucher specimens (CHUNB – *Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília*, MZUSP – *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo*, IB – *Coleção do Instituto Butantan*, ZUEC – *Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Campinas*).

LIZARDS: *Ameiva ameiva* (CHUNB 12732 to 12734); *Anolis meridionalis* (CHUNB 11586-90); *Bachia bresslaui* (CHUNB 28089); *Cercosaura ocellata* (CHUNB 12727, 12728); *C. schreibersii* (CHUNB 11550); *Cnemidophorus* aff. *ocellifer* (CHUNB 11569, 32764, 32765); *C.* aff. *parecis* (CHUNB 25734-36); *Coleodactylus brachystoma* (CHUNB 28084-88); *Colobosaura modesta* (CHUNB 23757 and 23758); *Gymnodactylus amarali* (CHUNB 0864); *Hoplocercus spinosus* (CHUNB 25634); *Kentropyx paulensis* (CHUNB 11562-65); *Mabuya dorsivittata* (CHUNB 11557, 23759); *M. frenata* (CHUNB 11552, 11555); *M. guaporicola* (CHUNB 23762-66); *M. bistrata* (CHUNB 23761, 32752-53, MZUSP 69856); *Micrablepharus atticolus* (CHUNB 11581, 11583); *M. maximiliani* (CHUNB 23744 to 23750); *Ophiodes* sp. (CHUNB 23716, MZUSP 87601); *O. striatus* (CHUNB 23717 to 23720); *Polychrus acutirostris* (CHUNB 11572, 11574, 11576); *Stenocercus sinesaccus* (CHUNB 32754); *Tropidurus* aff. *etheridgei* (CHUNB 24506, 24510, 24515, 24531); *T. guarani* (CHUNB 24463-67); *Tupinambis duseni* (CHUNB 24850 to 24855); *T. merianae* (not collected); *Vanzosaura rubricauda* (CHUNB 24951-60).

AMPHISBAENIANS: *Amphisbaena alba* (CHUNB 12721, 12722, 12724; MZUSP 87659); *A. anaemariae* (CHUNB 33960-61, 33965-66); *A. mertensii* (MZUSP 88658, CHUNB 33963-64); *A. silvestrii* (MZUSP 87733, 88659); *A. vermicularis* (CHUNB 33963, 33964); *Cercolophia roberti* (CHUNB 33962).

SNAKES: *Apostolepis* aff. *lineata* (IB 62693); *A. assimilis* (IB 62649); *Atractus albuquerquei* (IB 58934); *Boa constrictor* (IB 62697, CHUNB 28157); *Bothrops alternatus* (IB 57085 and 57086); *B. moojeni* (IB 58199-01, 60415, 61671, 61692); *B. pauloensis* (IB 58206-22); *Chironius quadricarinatus* (IB 62684); *C. exoletus* (CHUNB 23796); *Crotalus durissus* (IB 57084); *Drymoluber brazili* (IB 62682); *Epicrates crassus* (ZUEC 01958); *Erythrolamprus aesculapii* (IB 62686); *Eunectes murinus* (not collected); *Helicops gomesi* (IB 62688); *H. polylepis* (CHUNB 25951-52); *Imantodes cenchoa* (IB 62689); *Leptodeira annulata* (IB 57135); *Leptotyphlops koppesi* (IB 58708); *L. almadensis* (CHUNB 23726, 23778, 23797, 24550); *L. frenatus* (IB 62704); *L. maryellenae* (IB 62691, CHUNB 24560, 24573); *L. poecilogyrus* (IB 62703); *L. reginae* (IB 62683, CHUNB 25955); *L. typhlus* (CHUNB 21857); *Lygophis meridionalis* (IB 62681, CHUNB 24554); *L. paucidens* (IB 62696); *Liotyphlops ternetzii* (not deposited); *Mastigodryas bifossatus* (IB 62701); *Micrurus frontalis* (CHUNB 03914, ZUEC 01959, MZUSP 11731); *M. lemniscatus* (ZUEC 01955);

LISTS OF SPECIES

Mussurana quimi (CHUNB 25707, 25958); *Oxyrhopus trigeminus* (IB 62699); *O. guibei* (IB 62695); *O. petola* (CHUNB 23732, 25705); *O. rhombifer* (CHUNB 25702); *Phalotris nasutus* (CHUNB 03892, ZUEC 01915); *Philodryas aestiva* (CHUNB 03624); *P. livida* (IB 57338, CHUNB 20306); *P. nattereri* (IB 62702); *P. patagoniensis* (CHUNB 18440); *Philodryas olfersii* (CHUNB 32748); *Phimophis guerini* (IB 56959, CHUNB 23734, 24562, 25700); *Pseudoboa nigra* (IB 62698); *Rhachidelus brazili* (CHUNB 25708 and 25709); *Sibynomorphus mikanii* (IB 62685, CHUNB 23725, 23727); *Simophis rhinostoma* (IB 62687); *Spilotes pullatus* (IB 62700); *Taeniophallus occipitalis* (IB 62692, CHUNB 24540, 25724-26); *Tantilla melanocephala* (CHUNB 23721-24, 25717); *Thamnodynastes hypoconia* (IB 62690); *Typhlops brongersmianus* (CHUNB 28147 and 28148); *Xenodon merremii* (ZUEC 01953); *Xenodon nattereri* (CHUNB 25706).

Appendix 2

Sites inside PNE: CA (18°15'05"S, 52°53'06"W), CS (18°13'33"S, 52°50'14"W), CL (18°13'08"S, 52°46'17"W), SS (18°10'54"S, 52°44'47"W), CD (18°15'07"S, 52°45'06"W), MG (18°15'23"S, 52°59'14"W), P2 (18°06'07"S, 52°55'21"W), M (18°14'22"S, 53°00'39"W), GL (18°17'41"S, 53°00'01"W), JC (17°54'44"S, 52°59'02"W), J (18°16'30"S, 52°51'18"W), S3 (18°17'25"S, 52°53'23"W), K2 (18°17'59"S, 52°58'13"W), C (18°18'35"S, 52°54'37"W), W (18°11'30"S, 52°52'12"W), S2 (18°07'26"S, 53°00'03"W), C1 (18°14'42"S, 52°52'57"W), C3 (18°18'23"S, 52°48'24"W), V (18°03'23"S, 52°56'27"W), U2 (18°00'36"S, 52°58'24"W), Q (17°55'45"S, 53°00'01"W), A (18°15'57"S, 52°53'49"W), MR (18°08'24"S, 52°44'30"W), VY (18°05'20"S, 52°52'01"W), UM (18°15'38"S, 52°53'20"W), O (18°05'59"S, 53°06'59"W).

Sites outside PNE – Araguaia basin: BA (Babilônia Farm, 17°39'22"S, 52°54'35"W), JB (Jaboticaba Farm, 17°55'S, 53°02'W), AS (*assentamento Nascentes do Araguaia*, 17°39'52"S, 53°13'02"W), SP (Sapo river region, 17°33'56"S, 53°18'58"W), GR (Granada Farm, 17°42'17"S, 53°16'13"W); Taquari basin: SR (Saramandaia Farm, 17°53'56"S, 53°29'13"W), VB (Vista Bonita Farm, 17°59'29"S, 53°37'45"W), 13P (13 Pontos farm, 18°01'13"S, 53°12'00"W), GA (Garrote Farm, 18°01'38"S, 53°12'45"W), MT (Mutum Farm, 18°02'21"S, 53°20'25"W), PL (Planalto Farm, 18°11'58"S, 53°18'38"W).